to violate the law or finds the existence of such mitigating circumstances as to justify remission or mitigation of the forfeiture or alleged forfeiture, the Deputy Administrator may remit or mitigate the same upon terms and conditions as he deems reasonable and just. However, remission or mitigation will not be made if such action would frustrate the purposes of the Act or Convention. As an example, this section does not allow remission or mitigation with respect to terrestrial plants that are without documentation required under 50 CFR chapter I.

(f) The Deputy Administrator shall notify the petitioner in writing concerning whether the petition was granted or denied, and shall state the reasons therefor. If the petition is denied fully or in part, the petitioner may then file a supplemental petition, but no supplemental petition shall be considered unless it is received within 60 days from the date of the Deputy Administrator's notification concerning the original petition. The Deputy Administrator shall notify the petitioner in writing concerning the action taken in response to the supplemental petition, and shall state the reasons therefor.

(Information collection requirements were approved by the Office of Budget and Management under control number 0579–0076)

§356.8 Return procedure.

If, at the conclusion of proceedings, seized property is to be returned to the person determined to be the owner or agent thereof, the Deputy Administrator shall issue a letter or other document to the person determined to be owner or agent thereof authorizing its return. This letter shall be delivered personally or sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall identify the person determined to be the owner or agent, the seized property, and if appropriate, the bailee of the seized property. It shall also provide that upon presentation of the letter or other document and proper identification, and the signing of a receipt provided by Plant Protection and Quarantine, the seized property is authorized to be released.

§356.9 Filing of documents.

- (a) Any document required by this subpart to be filed or served within a certain period of time, will be considered filed or served as of the time of receipt by the party with or upon whom filing or service is required.
- (b) Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays shall be included in computing the time allowed for the filing or serving of any document or paper; except that when such time expires on a Saturday, Sunday or federal holiday, such period shall be extended to include the next following business day.

PART 360—NOXIOUS WEED REGULATIONS

Sec.

360.100 Definitions.

360.200 Designation of noxious weeds.

360.300 General prohibitions and restrictions on the movement of noxious weeds; permits.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7711-7714, 7718, 7731, 7751, and 7754; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

$\S 360.100$ Definitions.

- (a) As used in this part, words in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural and vice versa, as the case may require.
- (b) As used in this part, the terms as defined in section 3 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2802) shall apply with equal force and effect. In addition and except as may be provided otherwise in this part the following words shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Department. The U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department, or any other officer or employee of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. The Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department.

[41 FR 49988, Nov. 12, 1976]

§ 360.200

§ 360.200 Designation of noxious weeds.

As authorized under section 412 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7712), the Secretary of Agriculture has determined that the following plants or plant products fall within the definition of "noxious weed" as defined in section 403 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 7702(10)). Accordingly, the dissemination in the United States of the following plants or plant products may reasonably be expected to have the effects specified in section 403 of the Act:

(a) Aquatic and wetland weeds:

Azolla pinnata R. Brown (mosquito fern, water velvet)

Caulerpa taxifolia (Mediterranean clone)

Eichornia azurea (Swartz) Kunth (anchored waterhyacinth, rooted waterhyacinth)

Hydrilla verticillata (Linnaeus f.) Royle (hydrilla)

Hygrophila polysperma T. Anderson (Miramar weed)

Ipomoea aquatica Forsskal (water-spinach, swamp morning-glory)

Lagarosiphon major (Ridley) Moss

Limnophila sessiliflora (Vahl) Blume (ambulia)
Melaleuca quenquinervia (Cav.) Blake (broad-

leaf paper bark tree).

Monochoria hastata (Linnaeus) Solms-

Laubach

Monochoria vaginalis (Burman f.) C. Presl Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers.

Sagittaria sagittifolia Linnaeus (arrowhead) Salvinia auriculata Aublet (giant salvinia) Salvinia biloba Raddi (giant salvinia)

Salvinia herzogii de la Sota (giant salvinia)
Salvinia molesta D.S. Mitchell (giant salvinia)
Solanum tampicense Dunal (wetland nightshade)

Sparganium erectum Linnaeus (exotic burreed)

(b) Parasitic weeds:

Aeginetia spp. Alectra spp.

Cuscuta spp. (dodders), other than following species:

Cuscuta americana Linnaeus Cuscuta applanata Engelmann

Cuscuta approximata Babington Cuscuta attenuata Waterfall Cuscuta boldinghii Urban Cuscuta brachucalux (Yuncker) Yuncker Cuscuta californica Hooker & Arnott Cuscuta campestris Yuncker Cuscuta cassytoides Nees ex Engelmann Cuscuta ceanothii Behr Cuscuta cephalanthii Engelmann Cuscuta compacta Jussieu Cuscuta corulii Engelmann Cuscuta cuspidata Engelmann Cuscuta decipiens Yuncker Cuscuta dentatasauamata Yuncker Cuscuta denticulata Engelmann Cuscuta epilinum Weihe Cuscuta epithymum (Linnaeus) Linnaeus Cuscuta erosa Yuncker Cuscuta europaea Linnaeus Cuscuta exalta Engelmann Cuscuta fasciculata Yuncker Cuscuta glabrior (Engelmann) Yuncker Cuscuta globulosa Bentham Cuscuta glomerata Choisy Cuscuta gronovii Willdenow Cuscuta harperi Small Cuscuta howelliana Rubtzoff Cuscuta indecora Choisy Cuscuta jepsonii Yuncker Cuscuta leptantha Engelmann Cuscuta mitriformis Engelmann Cuscuta nevadensis I. M. Johnston Cuscuta obtusiflora Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth Cuscuta occidentalis Millspaugh ex Mill & Nuttall Cuscuta odontolepis Engelmann Cuscuta pentagona Engelmann Cuscuta planiflora Tenore Cuscuta plattensis A. Nelson Cuscuta polygonorum Engelmann Shuttleworth Cuscuta rostrataex Engelmann Cuscuta runyonii Yuncker Cuscuta salina Engelmann Cuscuta sandwichiana Choisy Cuscuta squamata Engelmann Cuscuta suaveolens Seringe Cuscuta suksdorfii Yuncker Cuscuta tuberculata Brandegee Cuscuta umbellata Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth Cuscuta umbrosa Beyrich ex Hooker Cuscuta vetchii Brandegee Cuscuta warneri Yuncker Orobanche spp. (broomrapes), other than the following species: Orobanche bulbosa (Gray) G. Beck Orobanche californica Schlechtendal Chamisso Orobanche cooperi (Grav) Heller Orobanche corymbosa (Rydberg) Ferris

Orobanche dugesii (S. Watson) Munz

Orobanche parishii (Jepson) Heckard

Orobanche fasciculata Nuttall

Orobanche ludoviciana Nuttall

Orobanche multicaulis Brandegee

¹One or more of the common names of weeds are given in parentheses after most scientific names to help identify the weeds represented by such scientific names; however, a scientific name is intended to include all weeds within the genus or species represented by the scientific name, regardless of whether the common name or names are as comprehensive in scope as the scientific name.